AJANTA
RUSSIAN
IN TWO MONTHS

(दो महीनों में रुसी सीखें)

With a New System of Simplified Phonetic in Devanagari and Roman Script

by

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PREFACE

Dear readers, I would like to welcome you to this Russian Grammar Course. Is Russian difficult? I can say without any hesitation that Russian is much easier than Japanese or Arabic.

The author feels that the present course will be very useful for the students of Russian in Indian Universities and other Institutes and also for those who are studying Russian independently.

This book is a straight forward introduction to the essential of Russian. It is intended for those working on their own, or with teacher. Its main aims are communicative - how to do things in Russian - but the grammar is dealt with in detail. This practical Russian grammar, based on the latest principles of **Dinesh/Ajanta's** system, simplifies the study of Russian.

The aim of this course is : to teach the students to read words, combinations of words and sentences; to acquaint the students with the basic types of Russian intonations; to train the students to active mastery of the essential speech material and to develop the writing ability. This course comprises some morphological and syntactic elements of Russian language.

If you are completely new to Russian, the first hurdle is of course the Russian Alphabet, so spend plenty of time on Russian Alphabet. Once you know the letters, you can read any word. Russian spelling is much easier than English or Hindi. My advice to every beginner is never to miss an opportunity of speaking Russian with native speakers. I also suggest the readers of this Russian course to watch Russian TV programmes. This effort will improve your Russian vocabulary. Do not forget to consult the 25th chapter dealing with the Russian vocabulary.

Pronunciation which is used in this course is known as **Dinesh/Ajanta** method of imitated pronunciation. It has been developed by the author of this book who is founder of Ajanta School of Foreign Languages, Amritsar. This new simplified method has become an instant success. The chapters on pronunciation, will be found to contain a great deal of useful information in simple, non-technical language. Read the first two chapters on Russian Pronunciation before any of the other chapters are studied.

COMMENTS

Comments on the books of foreign languages written by Dinesh Chander Kapoor by UNESCO, BUNDESKANZLERAMT i.e. office of the Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany, Inter Nationes, International Institutes, dignitaries of various embassies and newspapers

1. Dear Mr. Kapoor,

   Thank you very much for your letter of June 19, 2003 and the enclosed copy of publication "Ajanta German in two Months". This book is - with no doubts - a very worthy initiative in promoting not only the German language among Indian students but also the traditionally close ties between India and Germany.

   With best wishes,

   June 24, 2003 Hans-Joachim Kiderlen

   The Charge D'Affaires a.i.

   Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

2. Dear Mr. Kapoor,

   We are in receipt of the latest edition of your book entitled "Ajanta German in Two Months".

   I looked it through thoroughly and appreciate the great effort you have invested into it. Particularly the second part of the book seems to me helpful for those, who wish to basically get acquainted with the German language within a very short time.. .....

   Sincerely

   08-07-2003 Dr. Manfried Wüst

   German Cultural Centre

   Max Mueller Bhavan, Pune.

3. Thank you for sending us the book 'Ajanta Italian in two months'. The book has been added to the reference collection of our library. Your efforts to promote Italian language are appreciated.

   With best wishes,

   Sincerely

   04-12-2002 Dr. Mrs. Leonilde Callocchia

   Acting Director

   Italian Embassy Cultural Centre, New Delhi.

THE RUSSIAN ALPHABET
(रूसी वर्णमाला)
РУССКИЙ АЛФАВИТ

Russian is written using a modified version of the Cyrillic (кири́ллица) alphabet. Each letter can be either capital or small. The letters can also be printed or handwritten. There are 33 letters in the Russian alphabet and it is based on Greek.

No.	The letters		Pronounced approximately as (लगभग ऐसे उच्चारित किया जाता है)	Name of the letters (वर्णों के नाम)
	Printed मुद्रित	Written हस्तलिखित		
1	А а	*А а*	a in ‘park’	आ
2	Б б	*Б б*	b in ‘book’	बे
3	В в	*В в*	v in ‘vote’	वे
4	Г г	*Г г*	g in ‘give’	गे
5	Д д	*Д д*	d in ‘date’	दे
6	Е е	*Е е*	ye in ‘yet’	ये
7	Ё ё	*Ё ё*	yo in ‘yolk’	यो
8	Ж ж	*Ж ж*	s in pleasure	ज्हे
9	З з	*З з*	z in ‘zebra’	ज़े
10	И и	*И и*	ee in ‘meet’	ई
11	Й й	*Й й*	y in ‘boy’	इ
12	К к	*К к*	k in ‘kit’	का
13	Л л	*Л л*	l in ‘bottle’	एल
14	М м	*М м*	m in ‘milk’	एम
15	Н н	*Н н*	n in ‘nut’	एन
16	О о	*О о*	o in ‘hot’	ओ
17	П п	*П п*	p in ‘pen’	पे
18	Р р	*Р р*	r in ‘rat’	एर
19	С с	*С с*	s in ‘see’	एस

УРО́К 1 Lesson 1

Russian Vowels (रुसी स्वर)

रूसी स्वरों (Russian Vowels) को दो भागों में बाँटा जाता है। 1. Hard indicating vowels, 2. Soft indicating vowels.

1. Hard indicating vowels а, э, ы, у, о हैं।

2. Soft indicating vowels я, е, ё, ю, и हैं।

आइये, इस अध्याय में Russian Vowels का अध्ययन करें।

इस अध्याय में रुसी vowels (гла́сные) को सीखेंगे। यदि आप वास्तव में Russian vowels को सीखना चाहतें हैं तो आपको अभ्यास करना चाहिये।

1. Hard Indicating Vowels

а रुसी а का उच्चारण दो विभिन्न ढंगों से किया जाता है। When stressed, it is close to the sound ah (आ) but shorter. When unstressed, it is pronounced like u in the word 'nut'.

नीचे लिखे शब्दों का अभ्यास कीजिए :

ма́ма	па́па
मा-मा	पा-पा
mother	father
माता	पिता
вода́	ва́та
व-दा	वा-ता
water	cotton
पानी	कपास

Запо́мните! Please note!

i) The accent sign (´)over a vowel, as for example in the word па́па (पापा) indicates that the syllable should be stressed and pronounced with greater force.

ii) In unstressed positions, Russian letter о is pronounced

з The Russian з is pronounced as ज़. शब्द के अन्त में з का उच्चारण с (स) होता है।

Examples (उदाहरण) :-

зна́мя	здесь	заво́д
ज़नाम्या	ज़्द्यस्य्	ज़वोत
banner	here	factory
ध्वजा	यहाँ	कारखाना
земля́	злой	заря́дка
ज़िम्ल्या	ज़लोय्	ज़र्यात्का
earth	evil	exercise
पृथ्वी	बुराई	कसरत
хозя́ин	за́втрак	
ख़ज़्याइन	ज़ाफ़्त्रक	
owner	breakfast	
मालिक	नाश्ता	

к The Russian к is pronounced like the k in kite.

Examples (उदाहरण) :-

ка́рлик	каранда́ш	кры́са
कारलिक	करनदाश	करीसा
dwarf	pencil	rat
बौना	पेन्सिल	चूहा
курс	ку́бик	кулёк
कुर्स	कूबिक	कुलयोक
course	brick	bag
कोर्स	ईंट	थैला

УРО́К 3 LESSON 3

(I) Absence of Article in Russian

(II) Omission of verb corresponding to the English 'is', 'are' in the present tense

(III) вот, тут, там

(IV) Interrogative Sentences

आइये इस अध्याय में ऊपर लिखे 4 विषयों का अध्ययन करें।

(I) Absence of Article in Russian

रुसी भाषा में कोई article नहीं होता। संज्ञा книга का अर्थ the book, a book, या book हो सकता है।

(II) Omission of Verb corresponding to the English 'is', 'are' in the present tense

Russian में प्रायः वर्तमान काल में 'is', 'are' इत्यादि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।

Examples (उदाहरण) :-

(i) Кни́га там.

कनीगा ताम

The book is there.

पुस्तक वहाँ है।

(ii) Он тут.

ओन तुत

He is here.

वह यहाँ है।

(iii) Журна́л там.

ज्हुर्नाल़ ताम

The magazine is there.

मैगज़ीन वहाँ है।

УРО́К 6 LESSON 6

PRONOUNS (सर्वनाम)

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. प्रिय पाठकों, आओ इस अध्याय में Russian pronouns का अध्ययन करें।

(I) Personal Pronouns

रुसी में अंग्रेज़ी की तरह я, мы pronouns of the Ist person हैं और इनका प्रयोग speaker या speakers के लिए किया जाता है। The pronouns of the 2nd person ты, вы stands for the person or person spoken to ; the pronouns of the 3rd person он, она́, оно́, они stand for the person or object spoken about. नीचे मैं Russian personal pronouns का अर्थ दे रहा हूँ :

я	(या)	-	I (मैं)
мы	(मी़)	-	we (हम)
ты	(ति)	-	you, familiar, singular (तुम)
вы	(वी़)	-	you, plural (आप)
он	(ओन)	-	he वह (पु०)
она́	(अना)	-	she वह (स्त्री०)
оно́	(अनो)	-	it वह
они́	(अनी)	-	they (वे)

я (या), мы (मी़) first person pronouns हैं। я का अर्थ I या I am, вы का अर्थ you या you are, он का अर्थ He या He is इत्यादि हो सकता है।

УРО́К 9 LESSON 9

ADVERBS (क्रिया विशेषण)

An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb. प्रिय पाठकों, इस अध्याय में हम adverbs के बारे में अध्ययन करेंगे।

Adverbs generally come before the verb.

(I) Formation of adverbs by adding the suffix о to the stem

इस तरह के बहुत सारे adverbs हैं जैसे :-

у́мн-ый - clever	—	умно́ - cleverly
ऊमनि़य् - चतुर	—	उमनो - चतुरता से
дорог-о́й - dear	—	дорого - dearly
दरगोय् - महंगा	—	दोरगॅ - महंगाई से
высо́к-ий - high	—	высоко́ - highly
वि़सोकिय् - ऊँचा	—	वि़सको - ऊँचाई से
тих-ий - quiet	—	тихо - quietly
तीखिॅय् - शांत	—	तीखॅ - शांति से
чист-ый - clean	—	чисто - cleanly
चीसतिय - साफ	—	चीस्तॅ - सफाई से
хоро́ш-ий - good	—	хорошо́ - well
ख़रोशिय् - अच्छा	—	ख़रशो - ठीक से

Row II (पंक्ति 2)

a) Conjugation of the verb идти́ in the present tense

Infinitive : идти́ (I) (to go, to walk)

Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)

Singular (एकवचन)	Plural (बहुवचन)
я иду́	мы идём
या इदू	मी़ इद्योम
I go	we go
मैं जाता हूँ	हम जाते हैं
ты идёшь	вы идёте
ति इद्योश्य	वी़ इद्योति
you go (familiar)	you go (formal)
तुम जाते हो	आप जाते हैं
он	она́	оно́ идёт	они́ иду́т
ओन	अना	अनो इद्योत	अनी इदूत
he	she	it goes	they go
वह जाता / जाती है	वे जाते हैं

जिस प्रकार быт का past tense (भूतकाल) был, былá इत्यादि है इसका future भी है :-

Infinitive : быть (I) - 'to be'

Future Tense

Singular (एकवचन)	Plural (बहुवचन)
Я бýду	Мы бýдем
या बूदु	मी़ बूदिम
I shall be	We shall be
Ты бýдешь	Вы бýдете
ति बूदिश्य्	वी़ बूदिति
You will be (familiar)	You will be
Он	
ओन	
He	
Онá бýдет	Они́ бýдут
अना बूदित	अनी बूदुत
She will be	They will be
Онó	
अनो	
it	

Endings :- -у, -ешь, -ет, -ем, -ете, ут

Imperative :- будь, бýдьте

N.B.:- 1st person singular और 3rd person plural अर्थात бýду, бýдут में д का उच्चारण hard है जबकि वर्तमान काल के other persons में д का उच्चारण soft है ।

УРО́К 25 LESSON 25

VOCABULARY (शब्दावली)

रुसी भाषा के अध्ययन के साथ साथ, रूस और रूसी बोलने वाले देशों के रोजमर्रा जीवन में, उसी भाषा में होने वाले शब्दों (जैसे दिन, रंग, जगह, रिश्तेदार आदि) एवं उनके उच्चारण का ज्ञान अति आवश्यक है। प्रिय पाठकों, आओ हम vocabulary में Days, Colours, Relation etc. के रूसी शब्दों एवं उनके उच्चारण का अध्ययन करें।

Days of the week & months

A.	день	Day
	द्यन्य्	दिन
	понеде́льник	Monday
	पनिद्यल्य्निक	सोमवार
	вто́рник	Tuesday
	फ़्तोर्निक	मंगलवार
	среда́	Wednesday
	स्त्रिदा	बुधवार
	четве́рг	Thursday
	चित्व्येर्क्	गुरुवार
	пя́тница	Friday
	प्यात्नित्सा	शुक्रवार
	суббо́та	Saturday
	सुब्बोता	शनिवार
	воскресе́нье	Sunday
	वस्क्रिस्येन्य्ये	रविवार

9. I am twenty five years old. Мне два́дцать пять лет.

मैं पच्चीस वर्ष का हूँ। म्न्ये द्वात्सत्य् प्यात्य् ल्येत ।

10. You are right. Вы пра́вы.

आपका कहना सही है । व़ी प्रावि़ ।

11. What do you want? Что вы хоти́те ?

आप क्या चाहते (चाहती) हैं ? श्तो व़ी ख़तीति ?

12. We want to take rest. Мы хоти́м отдохну́ть.

हम आराम करना चाहते (चाहती) हैं । म़ी ख़तीम अद्ख़्नूत्य् ।

13. May I come in ? Разреши́те войти́?

क्या मैं अन्दर आ सकता (सकती) हूँ ? रज़्रिशीति वय्ती ?

14. Please repeat. Повтори́те, пожа́луйста,

कृप्या दोहराइये । पफ़्तरीति, पज्हाल़्स्ता ।

15. Speak loudly. Говори́те, пожа́луйста, гро́мче.

ज़रा ज़ोर से बोलिये । गवरीति, पज्हाल़्स्ता, ग्रोम्चि ।

16. Speak slowly. Говори́те, пожа́луйста, ме́деннее.

ज़रा आहिस्ता बोलिये । गवरीति, पज्हाल़्स्ता, म्येद्लिन्निये ।

17. Please close the window. Закро́йте, пожа́луйста, окно́.

कृप्या खिड़की बंद कीजिये । ज़क्रोय्ति, पज्हाल़्स्ता, अक्ऩो ।